endence of The H. Y. Tribune. TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855. The Government and its officers have migrated to this warmer climate from Quebec at an immense expense. All business at the public offices has been for a long time suspended, except the marriage of the Earl of Albemarle's heir to a daughter of Sir Allan MacNab, Knight of Navy Island. How is it that England's aristocracy, erewhile so fastidious, has of a sudden grown so fond of adventurers? Hincks, MacNab and Louis Bonsparte- neither of them remarkable for propriety of behavior, any more than was George IV., as pertrayed by Thackeray—are toasted at our public dinners, and seem quite in fashion. See Edmund Head, cousin to Sir Francis, who

was so anxious to get up a war with you this time eighteen years, entered Toronto one day not long since as Governor. There was a procession, and there were speeches and addresses; but, ex-cept with the boliow and deceptive family compact of 1837, to whom Hincks has sold the Re-formers and not his pay from Palmerston, and who new rule Governor and colony, Sir Edmund has ne popularity, and seemingly never will have.

Winter is the suitable season for in-door legisla-

tion, and the Assembly earnestly prayed Lord Elgin in 1853 not to call them from Summer pleasures in June, July and August, but to as-emble them early in February of each year, which the faithless Thane promised to do, but took care not to call them till June—dissolved them the ninth day for aport—and ordered them back on the first week in tepts mber! Sir E. Head and his men are keeping every sort of public business back, and will play n's game-coerce or dissolve-increase public debt to add to the pecuniary dependence of cur country upon England's usurers, and keep us quarreling, Irisa fashion, about birthpiace, reii-

gion, &c. The Weekly Message, year third, is about to appear bere. In his appeal to reformers the veteran editor endeavors to impress upon the Canadians the importance of elective institutions, from the Governor downward.

ELECTIVE GOVERNORS. " What else out intriguers against the liberties and "What else out intriguers against the liberties and presperity of the country have most of our governors been! I except Durham and Bagot. Mr. Gladstone, a former Co count Minister, lectured, other day on the Celonies, in the boys school-room, Hawarden, remarking 'that some have ventured as a reason why territory should be held and multiplied, that such places supply comfortable offices for deserving men from the mother country, Ac. Now, this opinion, ead Mr. Gladstone, is quite the opposite of mine; for it seems clear that as persons on the spot must be more conversant with the wishes of the peop e and the wants of the place, so such men must be the most competent and best qualified to discharge the duties of all public situations."

of all public situations."
"Why, then, not allow us to elect our evn Metcalis, Maitlands, Elgins, and Bond Heads, instead of paying careless strangers \$31,000 a year each, voted out of our peckets, by people in London? Our Inspectors-General, Receivers General, Crown Land Commissioners, Prime Ministers, Chief Justices, and Ministers of Pablic Instruction, march off to Europe for pleasure, and which of the bad laws of last session did Sir E.

and which of the bad laws of last session did Sir E.

Head reserve or enceavor to stop?

"What were the claims' for the government of India exclaims Lord Methalf's biographer, "of an "Indian statemen without political influence, against those of any Whig or Tory noblem in, who had either "to be provided for or get rid of by the ministry of "the cay?" Yes, yes—give Canada E ist and West theme-made governors and home-made constitutions. They would never blunder upon MacNabs, Cayloys, Lemieux or Chabots.

"What can be more itle than to confide in Colonial Ministers and European Cabinets, whose exclusive

Ministers and European Cabinets, whose exclusive menopolies are far dearer to them than the westare of our beloved countrymen? Sir William Molesworth was one of the very best of the ancient patrician order, yet his appointments show that his ear was poisoned, but that the British names and land jobbar title are sate that the British usurer and land jobber tribe are the Lords of Canada. The next Herman Boaz juggler may be cannile Lord John or the convenient Baron Shaftesbury; or prhaps Lord De.by's heir. Six Colonial Secretaries in three years!"

WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS.

"The destiny of Canada is a lefty one—her fortune must be great and noble. Those manly reformers who for forty years have struggled against state-craft and priesteraft, and who have just been defeated in the battle for secularization by the court, aristocracy and state-paid priesthood of England and their minious here, need not despair. Let them educate thoroughly their offepting. We have only the snatow of free institutions—we shall ere long have the substance; and our provinces, fowas, cities, counties, townships, farms and merchants be released from pecuniary bondage to the usurers of the Old Werld. Canada will yet form part of a mighty nation seeking its moral influence in WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS. part of a mighty nation seeking its moral influence part of a mighty nation seeking is floral induction.

popular elective rule, its physical strength in thorough organization. National freedom becomes real through five, popular institutions, and my wish is to see Upper and Lower Canada severally meeting in convention to frame constitutions fit for freemen. Lord John Russell's Union of 1840 is, like his public life, a sham. Sir James Sie hen truly remarks that "the healthful growth of good government must be a spontaneous development from within, and not a compulsory cuvelopment from without.' A wisely-framed, written constitution will prevent the officers of government from assuming powers—as our officials do here—in-compatible with the people's rights and destructive to their interests.'

COLONIAL GOVERNORS LIBELING THE GOVERNED "Before Sir Francis Head had been eight days in To-rento be thus imputently standared the people he had been sent here to govern:

been sent here to govern:

"As far as I have been able to judge I should say that the Republican party are impacable; that no concession whatever would arisfy them—but self-interested object being to possess the needees of the government for the SAKE OF LUCKE AND BROLUMERT."

"Secret ietter—Sir F. Head to Lord Glenelg. Feb. 5, 1831.

"Lord Metealfe was equally prompt in defaming our country men, and Mr. Baldwin and his covetous Lower Canada clique as now united by his decentral counsel, with McNab, Cayley & Co, really afford some ground

with alexade's stric ures.

"Sir Econord Head enwisely follows the example set by his unfortunate cousin. Like Sir Francis, ac attaches himself, by orders of course fro a Europe, to the description of our public the very worst, the deservedly edious, of our pu men. Who in Upper Canada can forget the feel of extestation and abhorence with which Sir Alan MacNab alway; spoke of the French Canadians, from 1800 till be told them to their res. 5 m February em to their teeth in February, 1849 that they were such a worthless alien race that he for one, would rather join the kindred Yankees? Few sorget his friend Mr. Hogan s imite in 'Blackwood,' of the Freren ca coked with the Upper Canada race-barse or Sir Fixees Heads hant in his 'Narrative,' Francis Head's bint berre, or Sir Francis Head's hant lu his 'Narraitye, p. 159, that Upper Canada, if united with Lover Can-ada, 'would be like a living body chained to a dead one;' and agais, page 125, 'that if 'tamled and frash 'meat (dearing the Fren h and Auglo-Saxou racse) 'meat (acailing the Fren h and Augle-Saxon races)
be attached together, both are corrusted.' Head
adds, page 134: 'We (British) made a grand mistake adds, page 134: We British made a grand mistake in agalizing their language. Sir Adan MacNao (who, with Meers. H. Sherwood, Hagerman and Sallivan, led Sir Francis on to his ruin) was so caraged at Lord Durham's repert admitting the reality of French Canacian complaints that he declared in February, 1849, his lordship ought to have been shot in 1838 as a deserter! And Sir J. Robinson's bro nare, fired off a Lord John in 1839, is full of the inferiority and degradation of the French race. Well has it been said: 'Tell me what company you keep and I'll tell you what you are! Sir Edmund and the old family clique are inseparable! Gov. Craig wrote to the King that the French Canadian Assemblymen were such a vulgar set, he had to set apart a particular day to tavite them to his table in cession time by themselves.

"Sir Francis Head wrote to The Times January 24, 1852, that France was utterly usfu for freedom, and that the French desired through Bonaparte, to establish a strong despoit Government as the only means

bh a strong despotic Government as the only mean to free themselves from the niserable results of saft to free themselves from the miserable results of sufgovernment; yet that galant people have never
made manmon their go 11 like the wretched creatures
who misrepresent some of them in our Assembly. If
Europe they have been the arbiters of war and peace
during the last six centuries; have diffused their
manners, their language, their literature, and their
lices even among the most realess antagonists of
their power. To France, says Sir J. Stephen,
was appointed by the Supreme Ruler of marking the
dury of civilizing and humanizing the European was appointed by the Supreme Ruler of the European duty of civilizing and humanizing the European

world."

"Of this people our present Governor-General, Sir E. Head, and at a public cinner given in honor of the victory at Sevastopol, at Hamilton [Globe report]:

"As we look to the East to see the sun rise to pursue its daily journey, so, in Canada, we look westward to observe the greatest progress in wealth and population (Cheers). There are many chromatomes, as you are aware, to which the superiority of your western country may be attributed. It is using

8484848484848 to the supersority of the race from which most of you have apruno febreats; a owing to the fertility of the soil and the moderation and salubity of the climate; wing to the advantage of position and of internal communication.¹⁰

At the Cobourg dinner, too, Sir Edmand por-

trayed Upper Canada as a giorious country, owing its superior improvement [as company with Laver Canada of course] to the Anglo-Saxon race from which they sprang. On maning his public entry into Tomoto he took occasion, however, in reply to a corporation address, to deny that at the Sevastopol dinner he had intended to ascert an angle-Saxon superiority in the abstract.

be had intended to assert an Angio-Salon superiority in the abstract.

"Sir Francis Head, the late Duke of Weilington, Lores Gosford and Saton, and Sir George Arthur, were strongly opposed to the union of the Angio-Salons of Upper Canada with the Cetta below, while Sir Edmund Head, as instruceed from Lombard via Downing street, professes to hold him high esteem. As Celto-Gothic and Cathelic Belgium separated from Salon and Protestant Holland, so will the Canadas yet separate.

eeparate.
"Mr. Brown, in Wednesday's Globe, threatens to Mr. Brown, in Wednesday's Globe, threatens to swamp the doments credit of the Union by getting its creditors abroad to sell off their stock and export the specie. We of Canada, through Hincks and the family compact, may be served in the same fashion. Nineteen years since, Sir F. Hend, seeking a quarrel with the Republic, issued his produmation that: 'In the name of every regiment of militis in Upper Canada I. In them. ds, I publicly promulgate, let them come if they

Sir Edmund Head may mean well enough-I don't "So Edmand Head may mean well enough—I don't question his intentions—but there are no preparations making for a Feb. nary session, it's a new edition of the Eigin and Metcalie shams as to that also, and is meant to be so. Sir Edmand's instructions give him ample powers; he is restricted by no council, yet the public interests are shamefully trifled with. Early in Markit was carded to come un here. Care was taken mublic interests are shamefully trifled with. Early in May it was occided to come uphere. Care was taken by Government and its clumay boards to make no adequate provision for the officials—and a regiment of clerks with their three thousand packages have stoolide aimest for mouths—arplicants on business are shoved aride—our Crown Lands Commissioner is on a pleasure trip to Europe—his and all the other offices are topsy turvey—nobody can tell when Order will come out of Chaos. The Legislative journals of September, 1854, are not distributed though we are almost in December, 1855; no indices are made—the \$50.000 worth of appendices are probably not copied almost in December, 1935; no indices are probably not copied yet—probably not translated—better discharge clerks, translaters are Governor than thus triffe with the country. Are Government keeping back journals and business to impede the session? Is Sir Etmand to play Eigin with the sup lies? Talk of deaffection! Does not perpetual trifling with great interests encourage it."

To the Governor elect of Barbados, who will soon be back in Canada if a fresh deal of the eards places certain persons in office across the Atlantic, Mr. Mackenzie, considering their long and intimate acquaintance, is not so complimentary as might be

GOV. HINCKS, OR THE WAGES OF SIN. " Nis Exceller cy Sir F. Hincks, Governor General of the Windward West In lies, is much blamed by the of the Windward West In lies, is much blamed by the Preis; but he was a very poor man in 1836, supporting a wife and family on £2.0 a year, no took hold of The Examiner in 1838, declared that few men could live upon the returns of a reform paper, sold on 15 my friend James Leele, who seems to admit as much, and became 'a minister.' He saw that in England, as here, those who serve the Colonial Office are well-raid, whether the service be honest or not; that Sir F. Head was made a baronet for spenly trampling of the constitution he had sworn to administer; that Messix. Daly Ready, Strachan, Robinson, Ogdon the consilitation be had switch to administration of the Messire. Daly, Ready, Strachan, Robinson, Ogden Storer, and others had been richly rewarded for very disreputable services, while Papingan, Mackenzie, Smith O'Brien, Gomlay, and hundreds like them, had met for their faithfulness to the people, exile and a vece privations. So he made his bargain and there are many who, I know, would like to make just such an-other to morrow, denouncing him Poverty is privations. So he made his bargaia and there are many who, I know, would like to make just such another te morrow, denouncing him. Poverty is confoundedly inconvenient, says the Rev. Sitney Smith, and its me that knows it. Sir F. Hinks knew it also—for he had been a Reform Editor—so he went for the University and containing to uphoid it in pillaging us—for \$100 000 to Sevastopol—for a million of acres of our wild land to the Crimea, though our debt is nearly fifty millions, and our public works profiless—for the United States war mill in bill—for the scandalous railway contract to Peto & Co. (who give two our railway contract to Peto & Co. (who give two our tree votes in the Commons)—for the military pension ere and their officers—for the tweive million municipal loan bils useful for bribery at leas—for the official plunder that carried the elections in Seguenay and elsewhere—for keeping W. S. O'Brien and his commares in exile—for rejecting a respectful tribute to the memory of Joseph Hume, trustee to the Queen's royal father—for choking off secularization—for separate schoos—for setting Monsierr Carrier and the other financial plunderers of Upper Canada at work in earnest—for uncermining Reformers and coalescing with Strachan and 'the family compact—for playing the go between for absolution with every needy, nasty as cophant who had sought a seat in Asembly to be toul his own next—for gambling in the funds and borrowing at six per cent while we have millions falling in value and yielding us but three in the English funds—for staving off the rectories—for a funds and borrowing at six per ceat while we have millions falling in value and yielding us but three in the English funds—for staving off the rectories—for a profligate expenditure—for voting down represents to by popu ation—for he numerous nuns and bishops and other State Churches Union corporation bills of 1849 and since, and for a thousand other things desired by England's courtly ruless for Their Benefit, against the interests of Canada, while declaring in raply to Howe, in Loudon, 'that the present Colonial 'system is all that can be reasonably desired'—all this he did to scure his Governorship and its £4 000 a year; and hasn't he carned it? Of course he speculated and jobbed, and schemed for himself, using his position improperly; but while Roebuck, for standing up for England's rights, requires to be aided by 'a teen to onia,' Hincks, Baldwin, MacNab & Co are enriched by Royal orders for descring those who trusted

riched by Royal orders for deserting those who trusted Sir F. Hincks may quote the Italian Cardinal Maz arin's case—he left sixten millions sterling of state plunder in France to his devisees, all of it accumulated pluncer in France to his devisees, all of it accumulated by the sale of office, and other dishonest means, in the midst of public ois rees. Warren Hastings, too, when repreached with the plunder of India, said that, when he reflected upon how much more he might have taken, he wendered at his own moderation. Sir F. Hincks can affirm with truth that if he had not done as he did others would, at d that, as England's aristocratic rulers want no honest men in office here, he, being as poor as ever Sheridan was, might just as well guit the Canadians as another. Even the pious Gladstone would have converted his gambling secretary, Lawley, into a great Australian do no-wrong governor had not public in-Australian do no wrong governor had not public in dignation checked his moves; and, in 1810, when the Hop, Herman Ryland complained of 'a band of con temptible demagogues, as be termed the L. C. Assembly, Lord Liverpoo askes him whether the promise of office wouldn't buy em! As for the poor devils who ran after Sir F. Hincks to his whitewashing dinners, ran alter of them would have cut him in the street had the Queen's exbine not approved of his keavery, as they now do that of Bonsparte III., because it ben-

Bonaparte is not very popular with Canadian resormers, I presume. Mr. Mackenzie paints his picture less favorably than the Messrs. Harper did in their Magazine, when England's aristocracy were preparing to acknowledge their close con-nection with his fortunes:

BONAPARTE, AND AN AMERICAN WAR.

"Louis Bonaparte, whom these beggarly angers on toasted at the Hincks duners, had swore fidelity to the French Constitution of 184s, intending its destruction, which he effected—he imprisoned the occopie's representatives; drove away the Judges of France; guillouired the men who had attempted to serve the judicial writ for his arrest for treason; proscribed, benished, put out of France, transporsed to Cayenne and Africa, exiled 40 000 French citizens; exterminated many of his countrymen with sabres and grape—hot; and violated the free laws of which he was the depository. Victor Hugo complains that he has just caused the expulsion from the English Isle of Jersey of many French patriots who had not offended there. BONAPARTE, AND AN AMERICAN WAR. The necessity must have been very urgent and the danger great which made Louis Bonaparre the cherished ally of England's church, court and nobles. Hireks made his bargain beforehand, and so did

"America seems to be preparing for war, in that she has reduced her public cebt uncer tifty million dodlars, has reduced her public cebt uncer fifty million dollars, while holding in specie in government depositaries about twenty-four millions in gold and silver; but the future is uncertain. Who among us dreamed of a Russian war twelve months before the massacre of Siao se t Who that remembered Wellington's letters about in vasion by France, or Louis Napolson's coath to protect the republic he had conspired to crush, and the indignant feelings of the people of England, could have anticipated the present aliance against Russia and probably America, and that Queen Victoria would be the guest of the French neurier, and a Bonaparte missing her cheek twick—that identical Bonaparte whom The Times thus portrayed in December, 18-51?

mes thus portrayed in December, 1851 ! Times thus portrayed in December, 1831?

"A power (and The Times) suddenly raised upon this I (abedinkin) was interactly has ed by the abeding covernment Europe with enthusiasm. All they had timidly endeavoured or was here wrought by one blow, or which public opinion exiting unless and all law as asside. Everything that that he seemed questiceable, arbitrary or crual in the repression of disturbances of 1884 was at once surpassed and efficied by cosp a 'clar in France. What were the 'according 1sid be the English Parliament to mairly interference in Sichlas all compared with the massace of the Buneve of Montanat What is the corruption of Nespo than law courts compared to permanent courts manifal and wholesale deportant in to Caye without trial? What are Badeitaky's produmentous in Lawfor compared to St. Arrand's general orders sent into provinces—that every one taken in resistance to the G or ment is to be shot! As far as one prestorime can be justified the example of a greater crime elsewhere—as far as the exitence of the tity in one country can sanction it is unother. bardy components every measure processes that every ment is to be shot! As far as one provinces that we have the example of a greater crime elsewhere—as far as mother, the tion of the rty in one country can sanction it is smother, the corp of dark in France has left to entermity without a processes and no ice to liberty without an ally. Before the evenual afthe all December was past, the representatives of fineds and Austria of December was past, the representatives of fineds and Austria.

had rached to the Elysee to profer to Louis Napoleon their sou-gravulations, and every assurance of sympathy and support."

"Lord John Russell, too, apologized for Napoleon III.: Lord Palmerston boidly defended him, and our Governor's cousin, Sir Francis Head, rebuked The Times of Dec. 8, 1851, for calling him 'a trief in the hight who has stolen the lib at a of the nation'—' a night who has stolen the lib stiss of the nation—a nearper who has outraged and insuled the nation—a low minded adventurer was has perpetrated high treason in its grossest and most criminal form. Napleon assuredly hard free, encive insitutions, and his applicate had no love for them.

The Canadian editor wants no war on this side of the Atlantic har this is the local and the side.

of the Atlantic, but thinks that England's lords, spiritual and temporal, would be glad if they could drag the British nation into a crusade against a country where so many oppressed Europeans bave found a home. Anything to crush free representative institutions!

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN DESPOTISMS.

"The first five months of Congress will disclose much. Mr. Madison's friends cri-d for war in 1811, when he was very unpopular, but the public aind was toon prepared for war, which was unexpectedly declared in June. 1812, and next November Madison was reflected, defeating the illustious Clinton. Mr. Pierce's position is very similar; and I have always believed that had Harmon lived through ledi war would have been cartain. Speaking of unsettled points that year (June 25), Attorney-General Cashing said in Congress that

'If all or either of the points is controversy between us end fence upon the particism of the first returned in all its paras of the made and the first returned in all its paras of the whole people of the United States, in anite in carrying us triver leaving through it to rally us one man under the broad braner of the Union, and never to atteld ustill the entire continent is redeemed from farrign process and freeign influence, and republican operament shall be made to become the common bleaung of the whole of North American from the Graif of Mexica to the farthest there of the Arthur Sail to made to become the common bleaung of the whole of North American from the Graif of Mexica to the farthest there of the Arthur Sail to made to become the venues of the tricture Sail."

With Russin's dreary despotism we have no sympo-FRENCH AND RUSSIAN DESPOTISMS.

"With Russia's dreary despotism we have no sympa-thy In this war she is the aggressor, and deserves to be humbled, but England's a istocracy while exthy In this war she is the agreesor, and asset to be humbled, but England's anistocracy while expending the national bood and treasure to check the field it transfer of the North, are zealously coas lideting in the center of Europy that iron Bonapartist a so utism against which they warred twenty years, they have humbly suppliested an alliance with the cruel and vindictive Austrian kaiser, and plotted with a neurope to put down freedom at Rome and set up the unchecked temporal power of the Pope, with the issuits and the inquisition; keeping back cesired reforms essential to British freedom, and loaning with new burdens an overtaxed people. England was quite reacy to oppose Nienolas when he inwaded the Principalities to englin Turkey, but she sat sitent walle he invaded them to aid Austria in crushing liberty in Hungary and in withholding it from Poland; England spent fif cen hundred millions of dollars to replace the cetestable Bourbons and the Pope on thrones of which they were unterly unworthy, but when Canada and Ireland prayed for free institutions it was very slow work.

American sections of the great family who speak Eng-lish is far more imminent than many suppose. Aris torney in England, upheld by Bouaparte, seems to think itself a maten for its ancient antagonist, a repre-sentative elective democracy. We may ere long have a renewal of the contest between cavalier and rounda renewal of the contest between exvater and tour-head on a large scale. Were wiscom the world's arbi-ter no danger need be feared, but Folly's cap and balk are jet he fashien in Vanity Fair. Cargains seems nicely balanced in the House, but in a foreign quarrel all peries would be American—there are no more vio-lent Know-Nothings than the sons of Lish immurants. "A war between England, France and the United States would be to Carada a terrible cala nit, and as colonists we have no voice about international affairs; our du, is to obey the supreme certral power. In case of war, our present a reful intercourse with the Unit'd States, and the benedits we der. In from resional trade, might be succeeded by such a state of the succeeded by such a state of the supreme of the lakes, and our property at sea and on land would be endangered, and our country would probably become, as in 1812, the seems of a bloody struggle for power and dominion, the U inca of the West. Our violent and viadictive pretenders to an unfelt loyalty would be aboved to seize and incarcerate in dungeons as in Arthur, Colborne, and the States would be to Carada a terrible cala nity, and as an unfelt loy alty would be allowed to setze and incar-cerate in dungeons less in Arthur, Colborne, and the first Head's times) all whom personal hate or political malignity misht indicate; our rickety constitution, as in 1837 at Quebec, would te strangled in a week, and the militia efficer would supersede the judge. Sir Al-lan MacNab, the Strachaus, Boultons, Cayleys, Roo-

ineons, and other joints of the family compact guide Sir Ecmand Head as they guided his cousin Sir Fran-cis. His secret instructions are doubtless to trus; the alliance of the Roman and Cauterbury hierarchies. What were the tender mercies of the family compact seventien years since many a family among us will-SIR ALLAN MACNAR AND THE RANGE.
Last session Mr. Cayley, for the faction Sir E. Head trusts, introduced and hurried through the Legislature a bill which would prevent too rice inquiries as to how anybody came by the ownership of any municipal bonds, whether honestly got, shaved at 30 discount, or fraudu-lently put into circulation Only one member, Mackeszie, recorded his vote as a Nay-he insisting that the bill, even as amended, would be a cloak to knavery. The Banner, a liberal journal up at Hamilton, came out strong upon Sir A. MacNab, who brought his suit there at the cost of Government for libel- took up the Attorney and Inspector-General as his witnesses, testified himself, and the trie made it appear that MacNab and said Attorney-General were securities for the Hamilton City Treasurer—that a \$3,000 city bon 1 had been canceled because the Attorney-General or some other officer of a usurious corporation of lenders deemed it informal. The Treasurer, however, when ready to absquatulate, took the canceled bond to our Attorney-General, who there-upon got \$2,800 for it to him from the very cororation which had previously refused it. He now

prosecutes the city on that corpo ation's behalf.
Of course Sir Allan failed in getting a verdict. "Thank beaven for a free press; it is indeed an un-speakable blessing! May many arise among us able and willing to use slight its marvelous control over Opinion, by which power is in all Governments chiefly sustained or crushed! In the worst cays of England's sustained or crushed! consrchy, the Judges decided that it was uniswful to print any news: spers. Mexico, when a colony, had but one—Russia's seventy millions have next to none but one—Russia s seventy minions have not to home.

France, through her astute tyrant, tramples on the liberty of the press, so does Rome and benighted Austria. In the Northern States of America, and in Canada, the press, with all its faults, is a power for th

That The Weekly Message, if the old man at the head of it can but hold on to life, will be used as a power for the peeple, you, sir, will, I dare say not besitate in believing.

> FROM NEBRASKA. ELECTIONS AND INDIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1855. The election in Nebraska Territory took place on Tuesday last. The candidates were Bird B. Chapman of Ohio, who came into the Territory about four weeks previous to the election, to run as the Administration nominee, and H. P. Bennett, Anti-Nebraska Whig, of Nebraska City. The returns come in slowly, and the result still appears to be somewhat in doubt, although the friends of Bennett confidently claim his election by sixteen majority. In this majority, however, are included the votes cast for Bennett on the half-breed reservation in the south part of the Territory, which the friends of Chapman claim should be excluded as illegal, and if this should be done then Chapman has the majority. We shall probably not know the result until the official vote is declared, and if Report fails to get his certificate by the exclusion of the votes given for him on the reservation, it is quite likely that he will contest the seat be fore the House of Representatives at Washington.

The election for Territorial officers and men of the Legislature, appears to have turned wholly upon personal or local grounds, and, therefore, but little interest is felt in the result. Not over two or three members of the last House of Representatives have been reelected, and from what I can lears. I think there has been a decided improvement in the character of the me abers comprising that branch of the Territorial Legislature. Among the members returned at this election, I notice the name of Gen. Wm. Larimer, formerly of Fittsburgh, Penn, and who was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, before the Whig Convention that nom! nated Gov. Pollock. Gen Larimer has for some time been a resident of Nebraska, and has founded a rew town the mouth of the Platte River, which he calls La Platte He is quite popular among the squatters, and received, I believe, a unanimous vote in Douglas County.

Yesterday we had an arrival here of several Geverument officials and soldiers from Fort Pierre.

situated on the Mesouri River, about 500 miles situated on the Missouri River, about 500 miles above this place. They came down all the way on the cast side of the river, having opened a new road to Sioux City. They report that Gen. Har-ney, with his command, arrived at Fort Pierre from Fort larimer about the 20th of October. He From Port Larmer traveled across the country by the way of White Fiver, but saw nothing of the Indians. Indeed, this valuant General does not seem to have yet found an opportunity of repesting the shameful pillaged in sp te of their earnest appea s for mer

tragedy of Ash Hollow, where a band of red men and their families were massacred and their camp cy. One of the men with whom I conversed was engaged in that affeir, and he exhibited with great gusto an Indian scalp, which he boasted that he cut with two strokes of his sabre from the head of an Indian whom he had killed.

KANSAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION. From The St Louis Dem was

Tree The St. Louis Democrat.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

TOPERA, Therefay Nov. 6 — The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on Report No. 17.

As amended, the Secretary of State, Anditor, Fressurer, Attorney-tienceral, Surveyor-General, State Geologiet, State Printer, and Prison Inspectors, are to be elected for we years by the people.

STATE SCRIP.

The Special Committee to whom was referred "certain resolutions on the subject of issuing evidences" of d-bit specias the State of Kansas, and to make the same bear interest, and also to report the items. "legt-imately chargestile against the State of Kansas, are reported these resolutions:

sas "reported these resolutions:
Res had, what the evidence of indibtedness ought, in the
pinion of the Committee, to be bear interest at ten per contain

Res leed, what the evid-nee of ind-obtedness cognit, in Composition of the Committee, to be bear interest at ten par central per sature.

Resolved That items of work done or money expended in the election of a D-legate to Congress, are not legitimate charges garmet the Sate of Kansas.

Resolved That in view of the works which the clocks are required to perform, owing to the day and night ressitue that are held by the Convention, we recommend that the principal circles and reporter be a lowed six dollars per diem for their services, and the other circles five dollars per diem.

The Select Committee to whom was referred a resolution offered by Mr. Goodin, reported the following:

Resolved That the General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the separate exter of a married woman either in property real, personal, or mixed shall ever be made subject to the elspoan of the bushead or subject to the pyment of the elst of the husband in any manner unless by the water to need to the husband in any manner unless by the water to recorded, winnessed by at least two witnesses to be named by the wife. That the General assembly shall have no power to pass any law of privage the mother of an equality with the father in the maintenance, education, and can of their children except per account of insanity, intemperance, or other gross limpopulation.

Karsas as bounded by its organic law, extends to the Rocky Mountairs, some 700 miles from the Missouri River. It is about 190 miles from north to sou h. In the debate on the report of the Committee on Apportionments, Mr Klotz of Pawnee suggested that Kansas be bounded on the west by a line drawn north and south, about 180 miles from the Missouri River. This would make a large and almost square State; the majority of the delegates seemed to avor the division; but sup-posing that Congress alone had the power to bound the Territories fixed the boundaries as indicated in the

posing that Congress alone had the power to bound the Teritories fixed the boundaries as indicated in the Kansas Nebraska Act.

Toraka, Thursday, Nov. 8-11 p. m.—The evening session met at 61 o'clock. Mr. Schuyler desired that a letter from 8 P. Chare, the Governor elect of Ohio,

be read for information.

Mr. Delahay expressed their disapprobation of reading the letter, as out of order in a legislative body; while Dr. Robinson, on the contrary, gave notice that if Mr. Delabay's Nebrasks resolution passed he would move a resolution of congratulation on Mr. Chase's election.

DIRTH OF SUTURE PARTIES. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, on Mr. Delahy's "Nebraska Resolution," and the autendments offered to it.

The res lucion, as reported from the Select Commit-ter, to whom it referred, reads thus: Resolved, That the Convenien approve the principle of Squatter Sovereigney, and non-intervention of the people of the States, as well as of Congress, in the local affairs of Territo-rice and States.

the States, is well as of congress, in the local adalis of Territorice are states.

Mr. Croshy's substitute is as follows:

Reselved. That the action of the bill under which the Territory of Kansas was engatine base not secured that which it professed to austantee; that the authorities thus constituted have utterly failed to secure the tranquility of the Territory, or the political rights of the cit sens therein; that, therefore, we fall back upon the principles of popular severelenty as enucciased in the National Bill of Rights, believing such principles alone to have been sustained in the passage of the Kansas Nebrasha bill and also have been to the substitute of the

of a series of recolutions drawn up by the Executive Committee, adopted at a mass meeting at Lawrence some time ago It is in these words:

Committee, acapted at a mass necessing at hawvestee some time ago. It is in these words:

Wherear, The territorial government as now constituted for Kanas has proved a faiture squarter severelantly under its working is a miserable deinsion. Therefore resolved, &c.

After considerable discussion the vote was taken—
15 against, 16 for Mr. Delahay's resolution as un-

This vote has created a great deal of augry feeling. The "previous question" was decounced as a gag law. Dr. Robinson wave notice that he would move a reconsideration to-morrow.

The Republican and Democratic parties have been

FROM PARKVILLE.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Platte County relative to the unsettled condition of things there, which we have time only this morning to decail in the what he has related to us, and his account, so far as it what he has related to us, and his account, so far as it goes, can be fully depended upon. Mr. Park, accompanied by his lady, arrived in Parkville about a fortnight since. He was kindly received and went quistly about his business, expecting as soon as that was settled to proceed to Texas. A day or two after his arrival he was informed, on good authority, that the "Secret Association" had met some days previously in Platre City, at the call of the "Platte County Artillery," that they were determined to drive him off at all hazards, and that they would be down some morning of that week. Revolvers were recorted to bare ing of that week. Revolvers were reported to bave been sent down and letters were said to have been received stating that the Association would destroy Park-

ille if opposition was made. Intelligence of this state of affairs having quickly Intelligence of this state of affairs having quickly spreac through the town, about two hundred of the inhabitants assembled and passed resolutions inviting Mr. Park to remain. At the same time a committee was appointed to meet the secret body, when they came in o town and represented the wishes and determination of the citizens of Parkville. Much discussion took place on the streets, and Maj Richard on, Col. Samners, Col. Burnes, Capt. Burney and others made spectres to the crowd in support of justice and right. When the Coumittee of the secret organization arrived, they were met by Col. Burnes, and much exciting discussion essued, when the Coumittee left town. Next day another committee arrived. In the mean time several men from the surrounding exunties had gathered into the town to defend Mr. Park. Auxious to restore peace, Mr. Park made an address to the ious to restore peace, Mr Park mace an address to the Committee, declaring that he had come in a private capacity to transact business, and while he could never concede a single right, he was ready to do any-thing that was manly and honorable to prevent the effusion of blood; but he was in the hands of his

friends.

Col Burnes then asked them if they were satisfied, to which they responded "No!" Col Burnes then said: "Then let the principle be settled in blood. We sake the honors of war. Set your day, and we will "meet you, but don't sneak down in the night. Come "openly, and blood will flow as freely as in the Maximan way. We fight for principle for right!" Col. can war. We fight for principle, for right!" Col. Summers added: "Let them come, and the streets of "Parkville will be better then hell in fifteen minute." Meetings, both of the friends of law and order and of the secret league, continued to be held up to the time when our information terminates, and all kinds of exciting removes prevailed. It was reported that Atchison was at Platte City. Our informant learns that propositions for civil war and disunion had been strongly urged by members of the secret league. await further tidings with anxiety. [et. Louis Democrat, 20th.

TEXAS.

The Legislature of this State convened at Austin on the 5th inst. The Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings united their forces against the Know Nothings and elected all the officers in each branch of the Legislature. In the House, Hamilton P. Bee of Webb was Speaker. In the Senate, James F. Johnson of Travis

was elected Secretary.

The votes go to show that there are certainly 2?
Democrats in the Senate to 11 Know-Nothings and those whose position is not fully known; while the House stands about 60 Democrats to 22 or 23 Know-

Not ings, and four or five unknown.

The Governor's message is devoted to the affairs of State, con aining nothing on the subject of politics, State or patienal.

The Governor is in favor of the acceptance by the Legislature of the act of the last Congress for the adjustment of the Texas debt, notwicks anding the resuit of the late election, which sho ve about 2,200 majority against it. He reasons that as only 25,000 of the 45,000 votes polled expressed any opicion on the subject, so small a majority is no test of the public

epinion, and ought not to exercise any influence on the ction of the Legislature.

This debt being a tiled, the Governor describes exast to be in a better mancial condition than any

the Sate of the Union.

She had in the Ir-sanry \$1.592 742 78 on the first ay of the present month, beside the school and of over \$2,00000. In addition to this she will receive, ander the act of Congress before referred to, the same of \$179,163 93, after making up the deficiency between what is one to a portion of our creditors, and the amount they will receive under that act. She has also a public don ain, the value of which can sourcely be

The value of her taxable property is increasing with actorishing reporty. The increase rom 1853 to 1854 was about 27 per cent, and from 1854 to 1855 about 17

He recommends a reduction of the State tax, and a recommends a reduction of the State 1st, and re-government, which hase for four years been met by the proceeds of the United States bonds, derived from the bouncary activement, and that the bonds shall

from the boundary settlement, and that the bonds shall be husbanded for some purposes of general utility. The school fund of the State amounts to \$124,000. In addition each county has a grant of four lengues of lend for school purposes, which the Governor alvises should by amendment of the Constitution, be vested in the State, to be administrated as a State fund. He is in favor of a State University, a State Asylum for luratics, and an institution for the deaf and dumb.

A large part of the message is devoted to the Pacific Eastread and other internal improvements of the State.

A large part of the internal improve mous of the State.

The Governor refers to the act passed at the last session for regulating and resembling the sale of spiritors figure, which has proved inoperative, and is ry defective. He is opposed to the ensetment of a obibitery law, but is in favor of a "junctions law"

The Governor details at length the reasons which prompted tim to call out the mounted force under Capt Callaban; gives an account of the Indian depre-cations which made this importance, and sustains in full the conduct of Capt Callaban, upon whom he bestows high personal commendation, justifies his crossing of the Rio Grande, and all his proceedings on the outer size of the river.

the other side of the river.

On the assurance of Gen. Smith that mounted ridemen would be placed at proper points for the protection of the frontier, the Governor declined the further ser-vices of voluntees.

He recommends an increase in the number of Judges

of the Supreme Court, an increase of their salacies, as dof the salacies of the Discrict judges, and a geological suvey of the State.

The Austin State Gazette says that "the official re-

turns have been from Orange, a owing 11 inspirity instead of 52, as for some time past had been very generally conceded to be the returns. There is therefore no longer a doubt of the election of L. D. Evans (K. N.) as Representative in Congress from the lat

The Matagorda Chronicle says the sugar-planters are turning out a fine article of sugar, with the promise of an abundant crop.

In the District Court of Robertson County T. A.

Johnson, John Johnson and Earle Brown have been tried for the nurser of W. D. Miller, and acquitted.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Macanlay's forthcoming volumes of his History of England promise to be a great reward to his publishers, if we are to credit the statements made in various quarters as to the trade subscription. The correspondent of The Liverpool Aibion says: "In the Row alone, "on the first cay, the numbers reached 5,700. One of the barkest houses, the largest next to the Longmans themselves, and who have the chief provincial trade—viz: Simpki s—after taxing 2 000, wished to take "-viz: Simpki s-after taxing 2 000, wished to take another 1,000, but could not be permitted, though they subsequently obtained an additional 500. This, however, fell short of a west end librarian, who took 2,700. Up till to day (Saturdey) the London subscription slone had tesched 21 and copies, and 14,000 for the province—soral, 34,000 copies, and the list pot closed yet. By the time it is closed, there is now every probability that the subscription will reach 40,000, so that the advertised day of delivery, Dec. have to be considerably prorogued, as the amber cannot be produced in the time.

The raval force sent, and about to be sent, to the West Indian and American stations, is reported to us on good authority, as follows: Cornwallis... 60 acrew sailed for Beranda.

Pembroke ... 60 screw Common Bernauda.

Hawke ... 60 screw ... to foliow.

Powerful ... 84 sailed for Lisbon and West Indies.

Neptune ... 120 { supposed to be ordered from LisSt. George ... 120 { bon for Halifax.

Boscawen ... 70 flag ship of West Indian and

American station, already there; beside sinsiler

vessels.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish political exile, has adertised a new book on political subjects, the title beginner The Principles of Government; or Meditations in Exile.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt (in reply to an application addresses to her by Mrs. S. C. Hall) has expressed an intention to visit London, for the special purpose of giving a concert in aid of the proposed Nightingale Fund.

A curious trial in appeal took place at Berlin a few days past. An apothecary whose gardens and premises were infested with neighbors cats, determined to rid himself of the nuisance vi veneno et armis, and did and a mariel of the huisance of central of arms, and do so effectually. Thus many a pet tabby disaposared, until at last all the neighbori g old maids resolved of a vengeance; the apo h carry was prosecuted for destroy-ing domestic property, and condemned to fine and imprisonment. But he appealed, and the judges have reversed the rentence and acquitted the appellant, de-claring that eats are not densette acquirals, but trees claring that cats are not douestie animals, but fera natura, whom it is lawful to slaughter when trespass-

and cided premises of neighbors. This jurigation is a decided premism on the growth of rats.

Full 150,000 galloos of perfumed spirits are yearly consumed by British India and Europe in titiliating. consumed by British Itche and Europe in tibilating the nose. One French house alone annually uses 20,000 pounds of orange-flowers. 60,000 pounds of osseia-flowers, 54,000 pounds of rose-leaves, 32,000 pounds of jasaine-hoesoms, 32,000 pounds of violeta, 20,000 pounds of tuberose, 16,000 pounds of like, beside other odorous plants in still larger proportion. Flower-farms exist in the routh of France, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and India. Nor is England without the cultivation. At Mitchan lavender is expended to the control of the party pounds of the control of the party pounds. tersively grown and produces a plant unrivated in the world-four times the price even of French lavorder; and the same spo is noted for its cultivation of roses. Nor is this extensive use and culture surprising, when we consider the quantity of the were assessary to produce an esence; a drachm of attar of roses requires at least 2 000 rose blooms. This, however, is nothing to jasmine; the price of its essential oil is £3 the fluid ounce. Of course there is a good deal of "manufactoristics of the fluid ounce." ture going on with the more expensive perfumes. The rose leaf geranium does duty for the rose, "the "perform of the magnolia is superb, 'says our author; but "practically it is of little use to the manufacturer,' from the scarcity of the plant and other causes; the purchaser, however, gots a combination of half ad zen articles instead, and if he is satisfied with his "es such an extent under any known treatment that they

THE DINNER TO MR THACKERAY .- Mr. Dickens's speech, in proposing Mr. Thackeray's health, made us all regiet hat one who spoke so well spoke but as all regiet hat one who spoke so well spoke once; and Mr Thackeray a reply was inimitably humorous as well as corollal. Liver in the evening, on Mr. Dickers vacating the chair, it was taken by Mr. Douglas Jerrole, who elicited a series of smart, short specches from various of the gnests and a song from Mr Thackeray, called "Little Billee." This composition has, I believe, never been printed by the author, but Lexiting track it was ago in some artist-book but I certainly read it, years ago, in some artist-book written in Rome. The song describes the adventures of three salions of Bristol city, who went to see, and having eaten all their provisions, two of them pro-posed to est the youngest and fattest of their num-br-Little Billes. His discomposure is ludicrously cepicted; but at last he desires leave to say his cate-chism, by way of preparation, for which purpose he ascends the maintopgaliant mast-

But he'd scarcely got to the twelfth commandment,
When 't' my ye, there's land," sys he,
"There's Jerus does and Madagastar,
And North and South Americes,
And there's he Stitch fleet arthing
Under Sir Charles Napler, K. C. S."

The great fan of the song is the masterly expression of full belief in his rarrative manifested by the singer. I may mention that the evening was otherwise helped of I may mention that the evening was otherwise helped forward with a sort of Lish song, "by a friend of O'Mulligan," recounting Mr Thackersy's works, and paronizingly commending them This had been written by Mr. S. Brooks, and was sang by Mr. Deane of the Crystal Palace; and a Scottish song was charmingly illustrated by age thewoman whom came up from Edirburgh to be present, and who sang some of Burrs's songs exquisitely. Mr. Albert Smith also versified the proceedings at the banquet, and sang the improviestion with great effect.

[Landon Correspondent of Inverness Course.]

A JUDGE ELECTED BY SEVEN VOTES .- The office of Special County Judge in St Lawrence County was vacant. But the fact was overlooked, and no provision was made for it. A haif dozen wide awake gentlemen in Canton discovered the o mission, and on election day seren roles were cost for Wm. H. Sawyer, enq. and the Board of County Canvassers have de-clared him elected. He is a Hard Shell, and the tuccess of a gentleman of that stripe in St. Lawrence, is so tear a niracle that the first is deemed one of the wonders of the canvars. [Albany Even. Journal.]

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Claiberne (La.) Adoreste publishes on account of a singular and highbanded series of erects conrected with the elepement of an orphan heiress, se

About 'our or six weeks ago there eloped from Deryville, in Claiberne parish, one Dr. Cement and on Sarab T. Wafer, an orphan heness of a wealing Louisian planter, being at the time at school a Teny-ville. To Arkansas they proceeded with the unnow disputch, where the nuptial ceremony was daily per

On the return of the parties homeward they were met by a brother of the brice, James T. Waler, jr., who proceeded, as the story noes, at once forciby to dispossess the bridegroom of his seat by the side of his teafful bride; but he was afterward allowed to accompany her to the residerce of the said Wafer, new for

The bridegroom and bride remained but a shor The bridegroom and bride changes and were then time at the last-mentioned place, and were then allowed to proceed to the tours of the doctor, Arestia, a village in Bienville parish. In this village Dr. and Mrs. Clement ad lives, to far as we are advised, in the comfortable enjoyment of about one-half of their honeymoon, when the bride was suddenly summoned to the because of a suck sister a Mas. 8.), then at the

to the becaite of a sick sister is Mis. 8.), then at the residence of her brother, the storesaid Wafer.

The youthful bride, at the house of her brother, signed a letter written by her brother in-law (Mr. 8.), in which she scoused the decroy of having busely imposed upon and deceived her; said that he was a coward in allowing sime-life to be chastised by her brother; that he was old, u,ly, and no physician; that she could not love him, and never did; and that she could never consent again to tive with him.

Mis. Clement soon after accompanied her sister, Mrs. S. and other relatives to the home of another sister, Mrs. D., who also resides on Red River, in the parish of Bossier.

parish of Bossier.

Dr. Clement followed in pursuit, accompanied by fifteen or eighteen stalwart riends from about Arcaia, fifteen or eighteen stalwat riends from about Arcaira, all armee cop-a-pic. Arriving at the nouse of Mrs. D. they demanded the person of Mrs. Clement. Amid such a warl ke display Mrs. Crement could do no less than yield, which she did on condition, it seems, that the be taken to the residence of her notice. The Kay, James T. Wafer, one of our most estimable citizans, who resides in this vicinity, at whose house it was agreed she should remain un notested for the space of two days (Friday and Saturday had), at the expiration of which time she should amounces her decision as to whether she should live with the doctor in future or not—in which cecision all parties agreed to acor not-in which cocision all parties agreed to

Her brother, not being who'ly satisfied that his sister would be dealt with according to the agreement en-ered into on Red River, set house it about raising a crps of men, aimed in like manner, who proved left toward the residence of his uncle of Thurs ay even ng last for the purpole, it is presumed, of rescains his sla-ter. On as proaching the houle, the sudden clicking of a dozen or so of double barreled shot gons warned the

a dozen or so or double barried shot gans warned the party of danger, and they rethied.

The brother theo came to Homer and gaze information, upon which the Deputy Steriff, Gentry Warren, proceeded at the dead of night, with some twenty armed man, summoned for the occasion, to the residence of to Rev. Mr. Wafer, to make arrest of Dr. Clament and once for the child, addication and in-Clement and party, for the familie abduction and im-prisonment of the fair teroise. The Deputy and his party narrowly each ed being shot as they appreached the house, and would certainly have been fired mon had not his official mission had not his official mission been promptly man known. Dr. Clement and his party submitted to the

Next morning (Friday) about 9 o'clock our peaces. ble town was thrown into violent commotion by the sudden appearance in our midst, on horseback, and with double barreled guns, of the entire body of man, some sixty in number, thrown together as above stated, on the might previous, and in the center of the con-

course, miraous ____, the hero and become seated side by side in a buggy! Very soon a'ter the a rival a gunof one of the armed Very soon a ter the arrival a gun of one of the arrival apparty was accidentally discharged, the contents passing through the window of the law office of our esteemed fellow citizen, J. M. Phomason, who, standing at his library at the time, received a glancing shot just above the left hip. I. inflicts a bad wound, but we are nappy to state it will not be attended by serf-our results. About the same time, we understand, a foreigner had a part of a thumb shot off; but how

this occurred we are not accurately advised.)

The trial of the Clement part, for abduction, imprisonment, &c., was positioned by Justice Millican

A writ of habeas corous, on the affidavit of James T. Water, jr., was also issued by the Hon. Harmon A. Drew, Judge of our District Court, which was served upor Dr. Clement, commanding him to produce the body of Mrs. Sarah T. Clement, and show cause why he derrived her of her rights and diberties. The debody of Mrs. sarah I. Clement, and show cause with he deprived her of her rights and diberties. The de-fendant failing or refusing to make immediate answer to the writ of habeas corpus as commanded, was also arrested for contempt of court. The trial on those averal writs came off on Saturday. His Honor dis-charged the defendant, Dr. Clement, in soth cases.

several writs came off on Saturday. His Honor discharged the defendant, Dr. Clemen, in soch cases.

On Moneay, the parties arrested for the avduction and imprisonment of Mrs. Clement, appeared for trial before Justice Militean, Dr. Cement was put on trial first. The sisters of our herothe had just arrived after a whole night's hard travel from Rel River, to give testimony. Mrs. S., a besuiful cark eyed, intelligent and recolure woman, was put upon the stand. New facts in this strangely complicated case were revealed by her-among them that her six er Sallie had been et gaged, before her elopement with Dr. Clement, to her witness s) brother in law, Sidney S.; that Sallie had received a letter purporting to be from Sidney, in which he upbraided her for her in fieldity, A., and discarded her forever; under the influence of this letter, which was really a forged one, Sallie hastened into an elopement with Dr. Clement, whom she did not love, and whom on a mole familiar acquaintance, she bated. Dr. Clement, however, was discharged from arrest. The counsel for the prosecution, on the following morning, collined to prosecute the accompiece of Dr. C., whereupon all were discharged.

Thus ended the first act in his drama. The next was already opened, for while the excitement was geing on it. Homer, our herothe was springed away to parts unknown; but the general opinion is toat she has been transported to Arkaneas, where she is protected or guarded by forty double barre ed shot guns and a howitzer. And taither a considerable part of the multimore, recently assembled in our ordinarily peaceable town, have betaken themse vas, "armed "and equipped as the law" doesn't direct.

and equipped as the law " doesn't direct.

ALABAMA.-The message of Gov. Winston is of ordinate length, and that gen leman after discussing State matters-in which he advises the Legislature to cerablish no more new banks: to reduce the rate of taxation; repeal the militis system and the usury laws, and to take measures for an amendment of the Consti tution of the State and a change of the time of the Legislative meeting to the first Monday in December -enters elaborately upon the discussion of the slave ques ion. He cou es to the conclusion that the South has borne eggressions until they are no longer ends able, and as the only "corrective" he recommends s "union of the whole South," and a determination, baving men and means enough, "to maintain both the political and commercial independence of the North. He thinks "the day for Compromises has passed."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STARK MILLS.— The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror of last evening gives the particulars of an accident which occurred on Saturday last, and resulted in the death of one of the female operatives in the Stark Mills. It appears that an Irish girl shout the same are, a arted, in sport, to see which could reach a bobbin-bex first, a little way distant. Mary got shead, and was about to reach it first, and the other girl gave her a rush, throwing her hard upon the corner of toe box, and fell upon her, burting her seriously and fatally. She was taken home and insisted that he would not live, and a physician was sent for. He said she could not live two hours, and she dis not. She insis ed that the girl was had caused the accident should not be panished as it was not intentional.

Discovery of a Cave.—A correspondent of The FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STARK MILLS .- The

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE. - A correspondent of The Barre (Mise.) Gazette, writing from New-Salen, gives an account of the discovery of a large cave in that place by two sport-men, who were out bunting, a week ago last Saturday. This cave has been ex-plored to the extent of nearly five hundred feet, and no obstructions have as yet appeared to prevent one from proceeding further. The part of it which has been explored is divided into five different apartmouts. A small rivulet runs through it, nearly in the caster, which is strongly impregnated with motallic sub

stances. IMPROVING CORN, - A Virginia farmer, writing to the Patent Office at Washington, (and inclosing so ne

"I have for :wenty years saved for seed the top ea of the stalks that bear two and three sars apone, and have in this manner improved the corn. This corn is said to make a fine, white meal, and a must nutritious bread, which is much reliched by all who have partaken of it.

FIRE .- AS IDIOT BURNED TO DEATH IN BATH, MAINE — We learn from The Centerville Chronicle of the 15th inst., that Mr. Gare's barn in Nottows town-ship, St. Joseph County Michigan was destroyed by fire last week. An iclot, (son of Mr. Gates,) who was lodged in the granary, periched in the flames.

"Bather an equivocal compliment this to French skill and valor in the Crimes